Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, January 9, 1790. [Vol. IV.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for cash, whiskey, flour, &c.

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1789.

N. B. They have also a small collection of BOOKS for sale, a catalogue of which may be seen at their Store.

Extract from an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Excise.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, every distiller of spirituous liquors, before he proceed to distill any further quantity, shall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithstanding.

JOHN MARIE, of Pittsburgh, will sell on reasonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451, 452, 199, 708, Dec. 4, 1789.

AS the subscribers propose quitting this Country as soon as possible, they request all persons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the first day of next February.

They earnestly solicit all those indebted to them to discharge their respective balances before the first of January, as all outstanding debts after will be sued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for some time worked, will be sold or rented on the lowest terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as follows, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one sorrel colt, rising 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, rising five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder B. and one black steer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requested to apply to the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, can no longer defer sueing those who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment in cash from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

THE Trustees recommend to the Congregation of Pittsburgh, to meet on Wednesday the 13th of January, at the Meeting House, for the purpose of giving a Call to a Minister to said Congregation.

All those who have been Members thereof, and others who shall actually become Members by Subscription, shall be eligible to vote.

DAVID DUNCAN, President.

Pittsburgh, 29th December, 1789.

John and David Acheson,

At their Store in Washington Town, and

ABEL HENNAN, & Company, Muddy Creek.

ARE just opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable for the season, which they will sell low for cash, whiskey, flour, tallow, beeswax, butter, furs, bear and deer skins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Monongahela, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wickerham's, on Mingo and Peter's creek, Thomas Parkinson's and Shadrach Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Willet and Demas Linley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Absalom Wells's Buffalo, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Perrie, Lodwick Smith's, and Cowe's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mills will be accepted of for goods, the same as cash, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the first of February next. All those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their respective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without respect of persons.

All those indebted to the store kept by Arthur Gardner, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingoe creek, and Mr. William Nesler's, Monongahela, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay off their respective balances to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co.

Washington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual consent the co-partnership of Acheson, M'Kinly & Co, dissolved: They request all those that have demands against said company to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, to discharge their respective balances to the subscribers, before the first of next February, as all out standing debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The great lenity they have already shewn, will convince every person of candour how disagreeable such proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON,
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

West Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The subscriber at his store in West Liberty mouth of Short creek, is just opening a neat assment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he wi low for cash, Beef cattle, pork, whiskey, fl wheat, rye, corn, furs, deer and bear skins, Kentucky Boats may be supplied with provision low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KI

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Pittſburgh, January 9,

Extract of a letter from a member of the ſtate convention, to his friend in this town, dated Philadelphia, December 23, 1789.

"Since my laſt the convention appointed by ballot, a committee conſiſting of nine members, to whom they referred a number of reſolutions containing ſeveral of the great principles of the government, together with the bill of rights. The committee, after ſitting above ten days, have reported a frame of government and declaration of rights. The choice of the committee was of great importance, and it happened that the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna had more than their ſhare in it; three of the nine were from Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties. As this report will be forwarded by another hand, I will ſay little about it, except, that it will probably undergo ſeveral alterations, and receive ſome additions. It will be of more importance to inform you from time to time of the progreſs of the convention in diſcuſſing the report of the committee of nine.

Yeſterday the convention met, and the chairman of the committee having preſented the declaration of rights, the frame of government having been previouſly received, the whole report was taken up for a ſecond reading, which having been gone thro' the convention reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the report by paragraphs; on the firſt paragraph, viz. That the legiſlative power ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, there was only four diſſenting members, one of whom offered ſeveral arguments in favor of a ſingle legiſlature: two other members declared their opinions to be decidedly in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, but from the circumſtances of the times, and a love of peace, and in order that the government might go into operation with the greater energy and unanimity, they agreed to vote in favor of the preſent reſolution. Another member, part of whoſe argument I ſhall relate, juſtified the firſt convention of Pennſylvania in erecting only a ſingle legiſlature, by alledging, that the people having been formerly accuſtomed thereto, and their old aſſemblies having poſſeſſed the confidence of the people in a very high degree, a change at that critical juncture might have produced diſagreeable conſequences: that a ſingle legiſlature was beſt adapted to a time of war, being leſs ſubject to delays and more capable of exertion; that under it Pennſylvania had done more to accompliſh the revolution, and had paid more debt, than perhaps any other ſtate in the union; but notwithſtanding thoſe things, ſo ſucceſsful had thoſe who ſecretly undermined, or openly oppoſed the exiſting conſtitution been, that it is now certainly rendered unfit for the great purpoſes of government; it is like a clock run down, and whoſe ſprings is ſo enfeebled, that it cannot be wound up again without repairs. The firſt convention had erected checks deſigned to ſecure the purity of, and ſafety under, a ſingle legiſlature, ſuch as a quorum of two thirds met being neceſſary to enact laws, and publiſhing bills for conſideration from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, the ſeptenial review by a council of cenſors, and finally, the moſt ſolemn official oaths. Had theſe checks been attended to, a ſingle legiſlature might have long anſwered the purpoſes of government, but all theſe guards having been broken through, the conſtitution has for ſome time been of hardly any other uſe than to be a reputable foundation for an argument in oppoſition to prevailing abuſes, and is now rendered almoſt uſeleſs, therefore the queſtion is not whether we ſhould continue the conſtitution as it is; repairs muſt be made, but what ſhall thoſe repairs be? Shall we continue and inſtitute new guards to ſecure legiſlation in a ſingle legiſlature? I confeſs I know of none better, of none equal to thoſe we have tried, and already broken over. The legiſlative authority veſted in more branches than one, exiſts in full vigor in Britain, from whence we draw, perhaps, too many of our ideas of government; but reaſons operate with them that hath no place with us: in Britain a feudal ariſtocracy did really exiſt; in Britain the nobles were poſſeſſed of vaſt property and overſhadowing dignity, and this not merely for life, but in hereditary right, and they had already poſſeſſed this peculiar advantage for ages before the Britiſh government had fixed its political balances and checks with preciſion: on this account it became neceſſary for Britain to put their nobles into a houſe by themſelves; to aſſign them a particular ſtation, and in that ſtation to confine their legiſlative power; this became neceſſary, in order to prevent the dangerous influence of the nobles in the ſame houſe with the commons, where not a particular check or balance, but the whole legiſlative authority would be in their power; but this is not the caſe with us, we have no hereditary nobles to be afraid of, to provide for, or to guard againſt, yet I believe, that a ſecond branch, elected by the people for a longer time than the other branch may be of conſiderable advantage: we have not ſeparate intereſts, nor we will not create them, tho' we grant, that without this, the check will not be compleat, yet it doth not follow from thence, that a diviſion of the legiſlature will now be advantageous; the great evil of a ſingle branch is, that being ſubject to a prevailing guſt of paſſion or prejudice, or which is worſe, and which Pennſylvania hath ſeverely felt, great exertions may be made at particular annual elections to procure a majority of a ſingle branch attached to a particular intereſt, and may irrecoverably ruin the government under which they hold their authority; witneſs the preſent ſituation of our affairs; a ſecond branch elected for a greater number of years, will rarely be pervaded with the ſame paſſions; cannot be at once (the firſt time excepted) elected under a particular intereſt, and being fewer in number, will be more reſponſible, beſides, that diſpoſition in men, by which they do not wiſh to be mere ſervile copyers, but to teſtify their importance by producing ſomething of their own, will diſpoſe them to examine the conduct of the other branch with a critical exactneſs, and to render their uſefulneſs conſpicuous, by checking the career of the other branch. That it may produce inconvenient and dangerous delay is readily admitted, but our affairs are brought to a criſis; we muſt do ſomething. Thoſe who are ſtill in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, offer no new guards, and I can offer none: our ſiſter ſtates have a divided legiſlature and they have made their blunders, but their governments exiſt in vigor; ours doth ſcarcely exiſt as a government at all. I do not expect all thoſe advantages from a divided legiſlature that many do, yet I expect ſome real and permanent advantages, and I believe it abſolulutely neceſſary at this time for Pennſylvania, therefore ſhall vote for it. But after all, no government will be good unleſs a good habit of adminiſtration is adopted: with the experience we have, we will be much to blame if we do not make the beſt government that now exiſts in any nation; it will be the fault of poſterity if they do not adminiſter it to advantage."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Monday, December 21, 1789.

The committee appointed December 11, to take into conſideration the conſtitution of this commonwealth, &c. and report a draught of a propoſed conſtitution, made report in part.

Extract from the Minutes,

Jos. REDMAN, Secretary.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section II. THE legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a general aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

II. The repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county in the ſtate reſpectively, on the Tueſday in October.

III. No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the ſtate and one year next preceding an inhabitant of the city or county in which he ſhall be choſen.

IV. The repreſentatives from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, ſhall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants; provided that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be fewer than ſixty, nor more than one hundred: but each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one repreſentative. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. Until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, ſhall be reſpectively entitled to chooſe the ſame number of repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

V. The ſenate ſhall conſiſt of not fewer than ſixteen, nor more than thirty two members, choſen in diſtricts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each diſtrict.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be formed into diſtricts, containing each, as nearly as may be, ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect one ſenator; but where that cannot be done, then ſuch a number of adjoining counties ſhall be formed into one diſtrict as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than three ſenators.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, qualified to elect repreſentatives, when aſſembled for that purpoſe, ſhall, if occaſion require, at the ſame time, at the places, and in the ſame manner, for every repreſentative, elect two perſons reſident within [illegible] city or county reſpectively, as electors of the ſenator or ſenators of their diſtrict.

VIII. Within [illegible] days after the [illegible]tion, the electors of each diſtrict ſhall meet [illegible] ſome convenient place within the diſtrict, and elect the ſenator or ſenators for their diſtrict.

IX. The ſenators ſhall be choſen for four years. But immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the third claſs, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth claſs, at the expiration of the fourth year: So that one fourth may be choſen every year.

X. No perſon ſhall be elected a ſenator who ſhall not have reſided four years next before his election in the ſtate, the laſt year whereof ſhall have been in the diſtrict, for which he is choſen. No man ſhall be a ſenator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years. And no elector ſhall be choſen a ſenator.

XI. No perſon ſhall be choſen an elector, who ſhall not have reſided in the diſtrict three years next before his election. And no perſon ſhall be choſen an elector, who is a member of the legiſlature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the executive department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, the number of ſenators ſhall be ſixteen.

XIII. The general aſſembly ſhall meet once in every year; and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the Tueſday of November.

XIV. Each houſe ſhall chooſe its ſpeaker and other officers; and the ſenate ſhall alſo chooſe a ſpeaker pro tempore, when the ſpeaker ſhall exerciſe the office of governor.

XV. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day; and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties, as the houſe may provide.

XVI. Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member: And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for [illegible] branch of the legiſlature.

XVII. Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh them, except [illegible] ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy: And the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire [illegible] be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each houſe ſhall be open, unleſs [illegible] the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as, in their judgment, ought to be kept ſecret.

XIX. Neither houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

XX. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

XXI. No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time: And no perſon holding any office, except in the militia, under this commonwealth or the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

XXII. When vacancies happen in either houſe, the ſpeaker of that houſe ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

XXIII. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives; but the ſenate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

XXIV. No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

XXV. Every bill, which ſhall have paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the governor; if he approve, he ſhall ſign it, but if he ſhall not

approve it, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have origininated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three fifths of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three fifths of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

XXVI. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three fifth of the senate and house of representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. The supreme executive power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a governor.

II. He shall hold his office during the term of three years; and shall be chosen on the Tuesday of October in every third year, by the citizens throughout the commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives.

III. He shall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine years successively; nor shall he be capable of being elected again till three years after the nine successive years shall have expired.

IV. He must be, at least, thirty years of age; and he must have been an inhabitant of this state during seven years before his election.

V. No person shall be capable of exercising the office of governor, who, at the same time, shall hold any other office under this state, or any office under the United States.

VI. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

VII. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

VIII. He shall appoint the chancellor, judges, prothonotaries, clerks, and all other officers of this commonwealth, whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. But no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have resided therein one year next before his appointment.

IX. The governor shall commission all the officers of this commonwealth.

X. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

XIII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

XIV. In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death or resignation, it shall devolve on the speaker of the senate until the next annual election of representatives, when another governor shall be chosen in the manner herein before mentioned.

XV. The state treasurer shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the twenty sixth section of the first article of this constitution: All subordinate officers in the treasury department, election officers, relating to the poor and highways, constables and other township officers, shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the state two years next before the days of the elections respectively, and paid taxes within that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The sons of freeholders, of the age aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, though they have not paid taxes.

II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative or public capacities which shall be viva voce.

III. If elections are not properly attended, attendance on them shall be enforced by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

II. All impeachments shall be tried before the senate, and the chancellor of the commonwealth shall preside therein. When sitting for that purpose the senate shall be on oath or affirmation: no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

III. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. The judicial power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a high court of chancery and a supreme court, the jurisdiction of each of which shall extend over the state: in the courts of chancery and of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery herein after mentioned: in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court, and court of quarter sessions for each county: and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. But no special commission of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery shall be issued.

II. The chancellor of the commonwealth, the judges of the supreme court, and the judges of the several courts of common pleas, shall be commissioned during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: But the governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the legislature.

III. The chancellor, in addition to the other powers and duties of his office, shall cause to be tried by a jury, such material facts as either party shall require to be so tried; provided a specification of the facts be made in writing.

IV. The supreme court and the several courts of common pleas shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a court of chancery so far as relates to the obtaining of evidence from places without the state.

V. Until it shall be otherwise directed by the legislature, the several courts of common pleas shall be established in the following manner. The state shall, by law, be divided into circuits, any of which shall include not more than nor fewer than counties: A president shall be appointed for the several courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such circuit; and one judge shall be appointed from every county within such circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such county. Such president and judges, or any three of them, shall be the judges who shall compose the several courts of common pleas.

VI. The judges of the courts of common pleas respectively, during their continuance in office, shall, the president being one of them, be justices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: But they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in any county, when the judges of the supreme court, or some of them, shall be sitting in the same county.

VII. The judges of the courts of common pleas respectively shall, during their continuance in office, be justices of the courts of quarter sessions for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: And they shall, when sitting in a county, compose the orphans court, and the register's court for that county: But the judge, who shall reside therein and the register of wills may, at all other times, hold such courts, subject to the revision and decrees of the orphans court upon appeal or otherwise.

VIII. The judges of the court of common pleas shall have the like powers with the judges of the supreme court to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace within the several counties respectively and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

IX. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall be conservators of the peace within the several counties of the circuits, in which they shall be empowered to hold courts.

X. A court of chancery shall be established within each of the said circuits, except that in which the high court of chancery shall be stately held and the president of the said court of common pleas respectively shall hold the same, and be stiled the chancellor of such circuit: He shall possess and exercise therein the like powers with the chancellor of the commonwealth, except the power of granting injunctions to stay the proceedings or suspend the judgments of any common law courts: The mode of proceeding shall be the same as shall be used in the high court of chancery. From any interlocutory or final decree in the chancery of any circuit, there shall be appeal to the chancellor of the commonwealth.

XI. A competent number of justices of the peace for each county shall, from time to time, be ascertained by law, and the citizens of each county respectively shall, at the general election, choose double that number, or of the vacancies that may happen, and return their names to the governor, who shall appoint and commission, for years, if so long they behave themselves well, half of the number so elected and returned: But this mode of appointment may be altered as the legislature shall by law direct.

XII. A register's office for the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county.

XIII. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers. And circuit officers shall keep their offices in some county town within their circuits respectively.

XIV. The stile of all process shall be The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. Sheriffs and coroners shall, at the places of the election of representatives, be chosen for three years, by the citizens of each county respectively; two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each shall be commissioned by the governor; no person shall continue in the office of sheriff more than three years successively.

II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be be armed and disciplined for its defence: The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be by law directed.

ARTICLE VII.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the establishment of this constitution, shall be as valid against the commonwealth, under this constitution, as they have been heretofore.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. A school or schools shall be established in each county for the instruction of youth, and the state shall pay to the masters such salaries as shall enable them to teach at a low price.

II. The arts, sciences and all useful learning shall be promoted in one or more universities.

III. Religious societies and corporate bodies shall be protected in their rights, immunities and estates.

(Our next will contain the Declation of Rights.)

THE Commissioners for the County of Alleghany request all those who have demands against said county, to exhibit them at their office, at the house of A. Tannehill, in Pittsburgh, on or before the 10th day of February next, that they may be enabled to levy a tax accordingly. Given under our hands this 8th day of January 1790.

JACOB BAUSMAN,
A. TANNEHILL,
DUNNING M'NEAR.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen on the night of the 24th of November last, between Elie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet saddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread stockings, one muslin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one shirt and one shift, and sundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver said saddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh, Asa Cook, near Brush run, or Joseph Cook, in Greensburgh, shall receive Four Dollars, and no questions asked, or if stolen, the above reward for the saddle bags and prosecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty ſeventh day,
My wife Betſy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſtay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a ſalter.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and ſmall,
To truſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh

WHereas George Juſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mill: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30, 1789.

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MACHE.

T O B E S O L D

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394. ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rifing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, Viz. Peter Smith, a Muſtee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead colored coat and jacket, ſuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawicky; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I'm determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

T O B E S O L D.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above

October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has removed his ſhop to the ſtand formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Cuthbert, Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith buſineſs in its various branches. He makes bolts, nuts, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquare gimblets, ſcalping knives boxes and pins for ſame, ſpits, both poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, curreying combs, plates for the ſame, makes craping, curling, and pincing irons, punches, belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and penknives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Baldwins oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

PITTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, (where Subſcriptions* [illegible] *Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* [illegible] TISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar. [illegible]